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BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum, in Advance.

Vol. LXII.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1894.

No. 17.

Maine Farmer.

To learn what science is doing for better makers don't fail to read the article in another column on, Aroma made to order. It is a revelation in the study of bacteria.

The whiskey trust is now feeding 40,000 head of cattle on slops at their distilleries in the West. Nelson Morris has recently bought 2100 head of cattle for distillery feed. Who buys this beef, and where is it consumed?

Skin milk and corn meal make a ration for pigs well balanced for cold weather feeding. Pigs need more heat forming food in winter than in summer. This the corn supplies at a lower cost than it can be obtained in any other material.

A wide awake interest is abroad in the matter of getting up local classes through the grange for a special course of lecture instruction as announced in the *Farmer* by State Master Wiggin. The applications are so numerous that the college faculty are troubled to find lecturers enough to meet the demand.

At Portland, there are now three large sailing vessels and one Norwegian steamer loading with spruce wood pulp for Europe. Within a short time no less than seven cargoes of wood pulp have been shipped from Maine to Europe. The abundance and comparative cheapness of spruce wood in New England is likely to make an immense trade with the wood pulp industry.

Though the shops close their doors, the mills shut down, and the mechanic finds his occupation gone, yet people must eat, and so long as hunger is furnished its supply, the farmers' products will find a market and his labor meet its reward. So though idleness is abroad and destitution is met, yet the farmer may go on with his work confident that one of these conditions are for him.

A new procedure has been adopted by Nemasket grange, Middleboro, Mass., with combined pleasure and profit. The sisters connected with the grange go to the banquet hall in the afternoon and prepare a feast. The brothers do up their home work in good time and repair to the hall, when "they all drink tea" together, making the time one of much pleasure. After tea they open the meeting and proceed to business. The plan works to the pleasure of all hands.

Mr. S. D. Willard, the New York fruit specialist, in commenting on the statement that few apple orchards were now being planted in Western New York, said that some fine day we should awake to the fact that there were not half orchards enough to supply the wants of the community. Oranges were found in abundance and cheap in every market, while apples are scarce and high. There is every probability that in the near future, apple orchards will be the most profitable possession a man can have. If he were a little younger, he said, he would plant a hundred acres.

The first convention of the Eastern Butter and Cheese Makers' Association will be held at Graves' Hall, Springfield, Mass., March 14th and 15th, 1894. An interesting and instructive programme is being arranged by the committee. Some of the most practical and scientific men will be present to speak at these meetings. Also men who daily control the cream vat and churn will give their experiences. An important business meeting will be held Wednesday morning; a large attendance is desired. There will be addresses and discussions in the afternoon. Wednesday evening will take on more of an entertaining nature. The exhibits will be judged Thursday morning, followed by addresses and papers during the day.

In a report of the recent annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, sent out by Secretary C. M. Winslow, occurs the following interesting statement: "Mr. H. R. C. Watson gave an account of a trip through Scotland, and his impressions of the Ayrshire cattle, and read extracts from a number of noted breeders in Scotland, all of which indicated a change of type in the cattle raised in Scotland and that for the worse. They all lamented the loss of the good, substantial type of the past, with their large milking qualities, and believed they had made a mistake in the introduction of the small white show stock with short teats. This was particularly noticeable in the exhibit at Chicago. The Ayrshires from the States were more after the early importation of the useful dairy type, while the Canadian exhibit was from the more recent importations and after the Scotch show-type."

The ripening of cream is a process of bacterial growth in which the bacteria multiply rapidly in a similar manner as the microscopic yeast plant multiplies in the rising dough. Important changes are carried on in the cream during their growth. Their action is on the milk sugar, casein and albumen contained in the cream. Milk sugar is changed into lactic acid, thus securing the cream.

The first products of change are delicate

and of oxen and other cattle of a little less than 2 per cent. Sheep, in the interval between these dates, have suffered a numerical loss of nearly 5 per cent., and hogs have fallen off in numbers nearly 2 per cent. In prices horses have declined 2-10 per cent., mules 12 per cent., milch cows have remained almost stationary, but with increasing tendency, while oxen and other cattle have lost 2-5 per cent. There has been a decline in the price of horses throughout the country, excepting in Rhode Island and Idaho. The range of prices is from \$15.80 per head in New Mexico to \$95.43 in Rhode Island, the average being \$47.83. The price of milch cows has advanced in some sections, but the decline in other parts of the country has so nearly offset the increase, that the average for the country remains at about the figure of 1883. The decline in the price of sheep has been considerable in the last year, notwithstanding the decided decrease in numbers. Hogs have also fallen in price, but there is every appearance of rapid recovery."

AROMA OF BUTTER MADE TO ORDER.

Important Facts in the Study of Bacteria.

Butter epicures and expert butter makers know that at certain times they find or make a sample of butter that has a most deliciously inviting odor or aroma, and that when such a sample is tasted, or eaten, this aroma becomes a part of the flavor, giving the article a specially inviting quality, which is most agreeable to the palate of the eater.

Critical buyers and expert judges of this article sometimes call it the "bouquet" of butter, hence speak of a sample as having a delicious "bouquet."

This specially agreeable property gives a sample so inviting a quality that when one is struck, in which it is highly present, one feels that he could eat that butter without limit.

All of us know that this peculiar aroma or flavor is not always present even in butter that rates as good.

It is also known that the process of what is designated as the ripening of cream, builds up, brings out, or puts out to a certain degree a aroma or flavor of butter, and that ripened cream butter is thus made more acceptable to most consumers and to the general market. Just what was done by this so-called ripening, or precisely what brought about the peculiar change, has not been clear, than that such a process brought about such results.

Since the theory of bacteria has been advanced, however, and has been found to account for so many changes, the

cause for which and the peculiar process through which they were put on was

hidden from our knowledge, it has been surmised that in this direction an explanation of this peculiar process might be found.

Some two years or more ago the Department of Agriculture at Washington sent a representative, Professor George of the Kansas Agricultural College, abroad to investigate the dairy work of Denmark and Sweden, where the sciences involved in dairy processes had been studied to a greater extent than in any other part of the civilized world.

In their work he reported as finding in use certain bacteria cultures, or specially prepared ferments, for the proper ripening of cream before churning, or more properly, perhaps, for the development of a desired aroma in the butter product.

This fact, and probably other causes also, have directed the attention of our station scientists, engaged in the study of milk and the processes to which it is subjected, to the matter of bacteria in milk and the changes thereby brought about.

At the recent meeting of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association, Prof. H. W. Conn of Wesleyan University, and of the Storrs' Experiment Station, read a most valuable paper, giving the results of his recent studies in this field of research, from which we condense some of the most important points relating to this highly interesting, as well as most important, matter of bacteria as affecting milk.

Prof. Conn goes on to say that the ripening of cream has for its object the obtaining of a delicate butter aroma.

This delicate flavor is a gift to the butter maker on the part of bacteria.

Different species of bacteria vary much as to the type of flavors they produce, some giving rise to good butter, some to extra fine butter and others to a very poor quality of butter.

A majority of the common species produce good butter, but not the highest quality of butter.

The bacteriologist can isolate and obtain in the introduction of the small white show stock with short teats. This was particularly noticeable in the exhibit at Chicago.

The Ayrshires from the States

were more after the early importation of the useful dairy type, while the Canadian exhibit was from the more recent importations and after the Scotch show-type.

On the 10th of February the Department of Agriculture at Washington summarized the live-stock situation as follows: "The estimates of farm animals for January, 1894, indicate a decrease in the number of horses as compared with January, 1893, of a little less than 8-10 per cent., an increase in mules of about 9-10 per cent., an increase of nearly 4-10 per cent, and

and pleasant, but advanced decomposition produces unpleasant flavors and tastes, and finally putrefaction and decay. If the ripening process is stopped after the bacteria have been growing for the proper time the delicate flavors developed are captured and retained before unpleasant ones appear. These delicate flavors give the peculiar character to gilt-edged butter.

Different species of bacteria do not produce the same kind of ripening. The Professor was asked to "prepare an

accordance with fact or not. The only possible reason that can be offered, however, why submerging affects the consistency of cream, is that it prevents evaporation and consequent thickening of the surface of the cream. But when the cans are in a closed cabinet, the air over the water must be so saturated with moisture as to preclude evaporation from the cream, even if the cans are not submerged. But this point is scarcely worth arguing, for other unavoidable conditions so influence the composition

Union, with two hundred delegates present, representing a dozen or more different States, and among them many men of national standing. C. W. Horn of Ohio, was elected President; D. W. Wilson, Elgin, Ill., Secretary; C. S. Martin, New York city, Treasurer.

The object of the Union is defined to be—"To secure national and State legislation to prevent the manufacture and sale of food products made in imitation or semblance of pure butter or cheese, and also to prevent the sale of adulterated

methods of procedure to secure the so called "feed flour," with good results. This article comes from the West. Resembles common wheat flour, except that it is darker colored, and analyses at our Station, twenty per cent. nitrogen.

One correspondent reports better results with shorts fed to cows than with any other grain.

Several find it pays to grind grain for horses and colts, rather than to feed it whole.

One reports results from oats cut in the milk and feed in the straw, unsatisfactory.

Several also report, improvement from feeding more home grown products, and most grain crops unthreshed.

One correspondent reports feeding oats, barley and peats to cows, in place of bran, cotton seed and corn meal with satisfactory results. Several report good results from gluten meal, in milk, but some complain of injury to the grain of butter.

The farmers of Franklin county need just such an enterprise as this purposes to be. The dairy business is the best outlook for their efforts now in sight, and if they hold it of earnestly and intelligently, there can be no question but they will find it profitable and satisfactory. The business everywhere is assuming the cooperative form, and with a well conducted factory within reach, the farmers sooner or later will all come to its patronage. So sure as this enterprise goes on, and is kept under good management, it cannot fail of final success.

PROFITABLE RYE GROWING.

It is a Cold Blooded Plant and Needs an Early Stimulant.

In nearly all the thickly populated centres the growing of rye straw is found to be a remunerative crop, \$18 to \$20 per ton being generally obtained for it.

The stubble and roots are valuable in furnishing humus to the soil, a substance which, though containing little or no plant food, nevertheless improves the soil's mechanical condition by allowing more porous and productive.

It should be the aim of all cultivators to obtain straw of good length, short straw having much less market value. To do this a reasonable amount of soluble plant food should be supplied at the time of sowing the seed.

The other organization was perfected at Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 7, under the name, National Dairy Congress. It was made up of delegates from State Dairy Associations from twenty-two states. The constitution adopted provides that the constitution shall be made up of two delegates from each State Association and one from each experiment station carrying on dairy work; and in States having no association a Vice President was selected for each State, who should represent the interests of the organization in his State. The Vice President named for Maine was Z. A. Gilbert of the *Farmer*.

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having no association the Governor of the

State was to appoint two delegates who shall be dairymen. The Congress organized in the choice of H. M. Arms, Vermont, President; C. L. Gabrelson, Iowa, Treasurer; D. P. Ashburn, Nebraska, Secretary.

The objects of this organization are thus set forth: That all the newly discovered facts or methods which may become known to any State Organization may become known to all.

To provide an authentic channel through which all dairymen may give to the Department of Agriculture that loyal support due from all citizens, by reporting from time to time such information as the department may request, and receive in return reports of the work of the department in behalf of the dairy and kindred interests.

Thus we have two organizations covering the same field and pledged to a similar work. That the dairy interests of the country need the aid of all who can be enlisted in their behalf, the frauds and counterfeits now imposed on innocent consumers are ample evidence.

Whether two organizations can do more work in this direction and do it better than if the whole strength was marshaled in one, is a question that remains to be solved. At any rate, it is a healthy indication that so many able and influential men are ready to volunteer in so important a thing.

From this the practical conclusion may be drawn, that the Professor claims, that any creamery that is satisfied with making only good butter can get along perfectly well with ordinary means, most of the common species of bacteria being sufficient for that purpose. Those creameries, however, desirous of producing the very best flavor in their product, must be ready and willing to adopt some means of getting their creameries stocked with the exception of the species produce butter that is neither exceptionally good or bad.

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It is noticeable in looking over the records mentioned in the foregoing, that a greater percentage of Jersey and Jersey grades were found among the patrons of the Turner factory than among those of the Poland factory, the latter owning a somewhat larger proportion of Shorthorn and Holstein grades. For this reason it is possibly more just to compare results among the patrons of the same factory, especially as the "not submerged" cases were more frequent in one case than in the other:

TURNER FACTORY.

No. of observations made ..... 163

No. with cans submerged ..... 124

No. with cans not submerged or sealed ..... 39

Per cent. skim milk fat in submerged or sealed cans ..... 169%

Per cent. skim milk fat in cans not submerged or sealed ..... 26%

Per cent. skim milk fat in cans not submerged or sealed ..... 177%

The difference is slightly in favor of submerging, but is not large enough to have any practical importance.

It is noticeable in looking over the records shown that where the cans were not submerged or sealed, the depth of water varied from half the height of the cans to a level with the handles. Mr. Hayes states that the purpose seemed to be to have the water as high as the milk, or above.

The value of submerging as a means of decreasing the waste of fat in the skimmed milk, does not become apparent through the foregoing figures. It should be remembered, however, that in all these cases ice was used, and kept in the tanks all the time. If this were not done, the chances would appear to be in favor of submerging, because the greater the volume of water, the less its temperature would be raised by cooling the milk.

W. H. JORDAN.

Maine Experiment Station, Feb. 14.

NATIONAL DAIRY ORGANIZATIONS.

Within a few weeks two national organizations have sprung into existence.

The one was organized at Chicago, Jan. 16, under the name of National Dairy

Organization.

The other was organized at New York, Jan. 20, under the name of National Milk

Organization.

Both organizations are to be controlled by

the Board of Agriculture.

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## Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

## AN AUGUSTA BOY IN A WHALER—IV.

After returning to Honolulu from our short sperm whale cruise in the ship George, I had to sign the ship's articles in order to get what money was due me for my share of the oil that we had taken, which amounted to about sixty dollars. After signing articles and receiving my money I was given liberty to go on shore. When I had been ashore a few days I was so pleased with the country and climate, I thought I would rather live among the orange blossoms than to go back to the Arctic among the icebergs, so I made up my mind to leave the ship.

My plan was to wait until the ship was about ready to sail, and then to keep out of sight until she was gone; then I would be free to do as I pleased. So I went on board the ship Sarah, of Madipose, whose Captain had died on the passage out from home. She was waiting there short-handed. I was welcomed on board and was told that there was another stowaway from the George there, who proved to be a South American Spaniard, that we called Jack. We stayed below most of the time and the men kept a lookout so as to warn us when the police or Kikoes were coming to search. The second day that was there one of the men came running down into the forecastle and told us that the Kikoes were coming, and we went for our hiding places. Mine was in the forward part of the hold, right abaft the foremast between two casks. One of the sailors covered me with wood. I could hear the officers searching through the hold; they passed over me two or three times when suddenly I felt a punch in the back. At the same time the fellow called out, "Ah, Jack, I have got you; come out of that!" He pulled the wood out and I came out. I had on a striped shirt and he had seen that through the cracks in the wood with his dark lantern. The fellow had not covered me as he should.

Another man who was searching farther aft wanted to know if he had found the Spaniard. He told him it was the boy. He asked me where the Spaniard was. I told him that I did not know. He said that I lied, and if I did not tell him that he would come me until I did. I told him to go ahead; that if I did know I should not tell him. He raised his club in a threatening manner, but he did not strike.

They did not find Jack; he was hidden in some other part of the ship, just where I did not know. I was taken on shore and put in the fort where they kept prisoners. On the way we stopped at a store kept by an old whaling captain, by the name of Spencer. He was sitting in the door when I was brought before him. He said, "Well, sir, this is the second time that you have run away in this port." I said, "Yes, sir, and I shall run away again if I get the chance." That made him mad and he reached for a barrel of axe handles to get one to strike me, when the policeman hurried me away.

I found old Antoine, a white Portuguese, in the fort. He was put in for being drunk, the fort was a large inclosure with a smaller one inside, divided by a wall where they kept the prisoners. I had been in there about one hour when Captain Clark came in with Captain Spencer. While they were there a man was flogged. When they had got through with the flogging Captain Spencer said, "that is the way we serve you young sea lions." I was very much frightened, for I expected it would be my turn next, but that wasn't to be my fate. Captain Clark asked me what I left his ship for. I told him that I hadn't any fault to find with him or the ship; that I had been to the Arctic once and I did not want to go there again. He said, "Well, sir, you will have to go." Then he wanted to know what I sauced Captain Spencer for. I said I did not know that I had. Old Spencer put his fist in my face and said, "you lie, you young scoundrel, and I have a mind to knock you down." I was afraid he would and I kept still.

This same old Spencer when he was captain of a ship, put in at one of the Fejee islands. The natives came off to the ship and among them was a Portuguese negro from the Cape Verde Islands. He had been left here from some ship and could speak English. In the course of conversation the Captain told him that he had lost his fluke chain overboard. The negro told him that he had one on shore, and he would sell it. The Captain went on shore with him to see it, where they made him a prisoner. The negro then returned to the boat where the men were waiting for the Captain, and told them that it was the Captain's orders for them to take him back to the ship which they did. The natives were on board in great numbers by this time. As soon as the negro got on board they commenced an attack on the crew with the intention of capturing the ship. They had killed some of the crew, when the third mate, who was asleep in one of the boats, was awakened by the unusual noise on deck. He took one of the harpoons and drove it through a negro, whom he saw running aft with a weapon in his hand, and pinned him to the deck. Disheartened when they saw their leader fall the natives were soon driven overboard. Thinking that the Captain might be dead and not daring to land to look after him, they sailed away and left him. The savages got him all ready to kill when the Queen of the Island interfered and saved his life. After being with them some time he got away in another ship that visited the place. It was said that he made the Queen many presents afterward. She must have taken more of a fancy to him than I did, or she would have let the natives have a feast.

Captain Clark took Antoine and myself, and we started for the boat; we walked ahead, while he and old Spencer followed close behind. When we got to Spencer's store, where we left him, he asked the Captain to wait a minute, and he would give him something to keep us quiet if we made any trouble while going off to the ship. He said that Captain Spencer was very thoughtful, but he guessed he should not need it; he would

give it to the cook. When we got on board the ship, which was under sail outside the reef, he asked me if I was willing to turn to. I told him that I was. He said I could go forward. That was all he ever said to me for trying to leave the ship. The mail was sent on shore, and the ship's head was pointed for the north.

Nothing unusual happened until we passed the Aleutian Islands into Behring Sea, where we had to keep stirring about on deck to keep warm. One day the man at the wheel heard the Captain tell the mate to have the deck washed every morning until we began to take oil. That evening the sailors talked it over and came to the conclusion that it was unnecessary to wash the deck so often; that most of them didn't have anything but shoes, and wasn't very well supplied with stockings, and they could not get them, for they wasn't in the ship; they would get their feet wet and that would make them feel very uncomfortable, and was liable to make them sick. It was agreed when they were ordered to wash decks they would refuse, and if there was any trouble about it the watch below were to be called on for assistance. Arnold Hazzard, an old sailor, and a very cool, level-headed man, was chosen to do the talking. The next morning it was Mr. Janney's, the first mate's, watch on deck, and it was my trick at the wheel; so I had a good chance to see what was going on, and did not have to take any part in it. Mr. Janney stopped it. There was a heavy sea running, and he said he should not risk a whole boat's crew for one man; and so we had to let the poor fellow go. Just two weeks from that time, when we were hove to in a gale, the cabin boy went overboard out of the mizzen chains, and was drowned. After this, nothing of importance happened until we got back to Honolulu, where we were all paid off, and left the ship. When I had been on shore about a month, I shipped in the ship Illinois, Captain Covill, and came home by way of Cape Horn to New Bedford.

A few days after we lost a man overboard. He was out helping to furl the jib; the mate was going to lower a boat for him, but the Captain stopped it. There was a heavy sea running, and he said he should not risk a whole boat's crew for one man; and so we had to let the poor fellow go. Just two weeks from that time, when we were hove to in a gale, the cabin boy went overboard out of the mizzen chains, and was drowned. After this, nothing of importance happened until we got back to Honolulu, where we were all paid off, and left the ship. When I had been on shore about a month, I shipped in the ship Illinois, Captain Covill, and came home by way of Cape Horn to New Bedford.

Before any one blames me for running away from Captain Clark, I want them to go one voyage to the Arctic in an old fashioned New England whaler. I don't think any will blame me under any circumstances for leaving old Nat. Middleton.

[THE END.]

## ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

The Japanese have invented a new and superior kind of steel.

## The Spring Medicine.

"All run down" from the weakening effects of warm weather, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not put off taking it. Numerous little ailments, if neglected, will soon break up the system. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now, to expedite and give you strength and appetite.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

If the money spent every year in this country on drink were given to a person in sovereigns, he might walk around the world at the equator and drop three at every step, and then only just exhaust the supply.

"A crick in the back," a pain under the shoulder-blades, water brash, biliousness, and constipation, are symptoms of disordered stomach, kidneys, liver, and bowels. For all ailments originating in a derangement of these organs, take Ayer's Pills.

A church at Fostoria, Ohio, has decided to purchase 400 little wine glasses, that each communicant may receive the wine of out of a glass that no other has used, in order to avoid microbes.

## Plantation Mules.

HARD TIMES, LA., June 13, 1863.  
The Daily Advertiser, C. Cleveland, Ohio.—DEAN SUGAR.—I have given our Gombault's Cough Balsam a thorough trial for fistula on two plantation mules. It has been a great success. I unhesitatingly pronounce it the best remedy for the disease. It takes time, patience and care, but will certainly cure.

The reader will readily appreciate that the number of billions is generally conceived too small, when we tell him that the German emperor, William I., on his eighty-ninth birthday had lived in the actual number of 2,905,518,400 seconds, but that a billion seconds have not elapsed since the origin of the human species, reckoning the age of humanity at 30,000 years. It will also seem hardly credible that a billion new American 25-cent pieces, placed one on top of another, would reach an altitude of over 1,000,000 miles, that is to say, would form a cylindrical pile over four times as high as the moon is from the earth.

The fact that the results of modern exact science first required of language the formation of names for large numbers, might lead us to believe that the people of early times never made use of very large numerical statements. But this is not the case. More than 2,000 years ago there lived a people who, from pure motives of amusement, exercised their faculties in this domain.

In India, where our present numerical system was invented, names existed, even in Buddha's time, for numbers up to 100,000,000,000, and Buddha himself, it is said, prosecuted the formation of numerical names to the number which we now denote by 1, and fifty-four-fooned ciphers, and might call nonillion. The strange passion of the Hindoo, found fresh material for exercise when in the fourth century of our era the principal of our present numerical system was invented by Hindu Brahmin priests, and the easy methods of computation based on this system diffused over all India. It was now possible to multiply with facility numbers of twenty places, with one another and to be sure of the correctness of the results. Nay, in the seventh century in India, arithmetical tournaments were held at which, as now in our chess tournaments, the great masters of arithmetical computation gathered together, and he was crowned as victor who outstripped all competitors.—PROF. H. SCHUBERT, IN THE OPEN COURT.

FRANK K. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in this, this day of December, A. D. 1868.

W. G. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.

Hall's Cough Cure is taken internally, and externally to bind and strengthen the surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sohn by Druggists, 75c.

Vehicles at the World's Fair

It may not be generally known that

the Alliance Carriage Co., of Cincinnati, O., carried off the highest awards at the late World's Fair.

It is said they had the largest and handsomest display, and sold more goods than any other carriage exhibitors at the Fair. Two Medals and one Diploma for Strength of work, Beauty of Finish and Cheapness of Price, are honors and distinction that no other carriage manufacturers were shown. If any of our readers want a reliable vehicle of any kind, write for their catalogues "D," with prices.

Florida oranges are being shipped to Europe, where hitherto the Italian fruit has reigned supreme.

STATE OF OHIO (CITY OF TOLEDO).—

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is

the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., in the city of Toledo, Ohio, and State of Ohio, and that the firm

will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOL-

ARS for each and every case of Cataract that cannot be cured by the use of ELLIOTT'S EYE CURE.

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vehicle of any kind, write for their cata-

logues "D," with prices.

—It isn't the biggest horn that makes

the best music.—Ran's Hora.

—Nothing can truly great which

is not right.—Johnson.

## Choice Miscellany.

## ONCE IN A WHILE.

Once in awhile the sun shines out.  
And the arching skies are a perfect blue;  
Once in awhile mid clouds of doubt  
Faith's fairest stars come peeping through,  
With paths lead down to the meadows fair  
Where the sweetest blossoms nod and smile;  
And we lay aside our cross of care,  
Once in awhile.

Once in awhile within our own  
We feel the warmth of a steadfast friend;  
Once in awhile we hear a tone  
Of love with the heart's own voice to blend,  
Once in awhile our dreams come true,  
And on life's way we find no trouble;  
Each thriling flower is kissed with dew,  
Once in awhile.

—Nixon Waterman, in Youth's Companion.

## EXPERIMENTS IN FLYING.

A bird's wings while it is flying perform two functions. They sustain its weight and they propel it. Human beings in trying to imitate the bird have been more successful in the former direction than in the latter. Such manipulations of wings as will drive a person forward, either by muscle or power from apparatus strapped to the body, may be learned eventually, or the future Daedalus may rely upon some entirely separate device for propulsion and retain the wings merely for support and balancing. In either case, all attempts to find out what can really be accomplished with these latter appliances possesses interest for scientists and the public. Herr O. Lilienthal, of Steglitz (near Berlin), Germany, has been experimenting in this direction with contrivances that resemble great wings. In the brief description at hand no information is imparted concerning the materials employed. But the wings had an expanse of fifteen square meters, or one hundred and sixty-five square feet. Herr Lilienthal's plan, according to the New York Tribune, was to find a broad roof, a hilltop or other convenient elevation, run a few steps against the wind and then leap into the air. Horizontal impetus was thus acquired before he left terra firma. He was then able to slide downward at an angle of only ten or fifteen degrees from a horizontal, although it was in his power, by shifting the center of gravity relatively to the center of existence, to change the inclination of the wings and descend more rapidly. No mention is made of his success in steering himself laterally. As the greater part of his weight was suspended below the wings, of course he kept right side up without difficulty. To lessen the atmospheric resistance, however, he drew his legs up somewhat. While he was about it, one could wish that Herr Lilienthal had made a kite of himself and tried to see how long the wind would sustain him at one end of a long light wire, the other end of which was in the hands of three or four stout men, or securely anchored.

## HORRIBLE CARGOES.

When the seven-hundred-ton Austrian bark Vila was picked up at sea by the Norwegian fish steamer Breidablik and brought to New York a couple of months ago much curiosity was expressed as to what could have caused her crew to desert her. With the exception of being partially damaged, it was in perfect condition, says the New York Tribune, and the loss of its masts might have occurred after the crew left it. It had sailed from Egypt with a cargo chiefly made up of old bones, and no word was heard of it until it was picked up off Hatteras by the Breidablik. All the bark's papers and every scrap of food had been taken from it and the fate of its crew was a mystery. The experience of the three-masted schooner Wallace J. Boyd, which recently arrived at Philadelphia from Montevideo with a similar cargo of old bones may afford an explanation of the mystery surrounding the Vila. The crew of the Boyd say that nothing could ever induce them to ship again on a bone-laden vessel. Within a few days after leaving the bark became infested with scorpions and other pestiferous bugs, which came out of the cargo and penetrated every nook and corner of the craft. The men were driven from their bunks in the forecastle and every effort to rid the schooner of the plague was unavailing. Five or six times a day all hands were compelled to strip, bathe and change their clothing, but the smaller insects held on in spite of all this. On a day which was damp and warm the torment was aggravated by the appearance of large green bugs, which swarmed over everything and continued their ravages until port was reached. It is believed that the creatures were in the bones when they were gathered on the Argentine plains, and the excessive heat of the hold during the voyage through the tropics caused them to breed in enormous numbers and forced them on deck. It is possible that the crew of the Vila was driven from it by a similar cause and met a worse fate.

## NO SOFT-HEARTED GOVERNORS.

Capt. John Windrow, an old sailor of the Pacific, tells this to the Tacoma Ledger: "While I was in Shanghai along in 1858 or '59, the ruler of the city equipped two steam gunboats for the suppression of the piratical traffic. One of these he put in command of an American. The boats had been out on a cruise for several days, and early one afternoon, when they returned, towing thirteen piratical junks which had been captured, I went aboard to see the prisoners the boats had brought in. An iron rail led around the gunwale of each of the boats, to which were shackled two hundred of the most villainous-looking Chinese I had ever seen. Justice to such fiendish wretches was swift in China in those days, and the next morning they were led out for execution. In spite of the horror of this wholesale beheading the execution had a streak of the comic in it. Two Chinese assistants of the executioner carried a large bamboo pole. The condemned Chinese were in a kneeling posture and the assistants would clutch a Chinaman's queue and take a half-bitch around the bamboo pole. Then, each putting the pole on his shoulder, they both would suddenly rise up, stretching his neck away from the prisoner's shoulder. The executioner stood ready with a drawn sword and lopped off their heads with as much indifference as a farmer would have about cutting cornstalks. Little baskets were ready, into which a head was placed, and in this manner the heads were hung on the walls outside the city gates."

## A DISCOURSES WIDOW.

"Life has no more charms for me. I'll retire to a monastery and spend the rest of my days in prayer and meditation," said a young Harlem widow to Johnnie Mason.

"That would be the same as committing suicide," replied Johnnie. "You are rich, and beautiful, and only thirty years of age."

"Twenty-nine, if you please,"—Texas Siftings.

—The Marshall, Ind., district court, received all first prizes from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

—The New York Tribune, in its report of the first day of every month, gives a list of the most interesting and valuable publications in the country, and the names of the authors and editors, with a brief description of each, and the price of the paper.

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# Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Published every Thursday, by  
Badger & Manley,  
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1894.

TERMS.  
\$1.50 IN ADVANCE; OR \$2.00 IF NOT  
WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF  
SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For one inch space, \$2.50 for three inser-  
tions and \$1.00 for four cents for each subse-  
quent insertion.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICES.

Mr. C. S. Williams is now calling upon our sub-  
scribers in Sagadahoc county.

Mr. J. W. Kellogg is now calling upon our sub-  
scribers in Aroostook county.

The political pot is boiling in Maine's  
municipalities.

The Richmond Bee says: "An ex-  
change remarks that Androscoggin  
water is as good for drinking purposes  
as water taken from the Kennebec. If  
this is true it is good enough for any-  
body."

Dr. Twitchell, of the Farmer, has been  
invited to speak before the semi-annual  
meeting of the State Board of Trade in  
Portland, March 20th, upon "The re-  
lations our Agricultural Societies sus-  
tain to the industries of the State."

The cold wave of Friday and Saturday,  
as it swept through these Northern  
States, was most intense in its severity.  
It was colder than has been experienced  
for years. It was just one steady wave  
of cold, with no let-up until Sunday  
afternoon, when a little relief came.

Mr. Isaiah M. Sherman, Augusta, has  
not only been a constant subscriber to  
the Farmer for half a century or more,  
but evidently has followed its wise sug-  
gestions, as there may be found to-day  
in his well filled barn a pair of eight  
foot cattle. Our old friend has made no  
mistake in clinging to the good stick.

Norman L. Munroe, the New York  
publisher, died last week, leaving an es-  
tate which is estimated to be worth be-  
tween \$3,000,000 and \$5,000,000, all made  
in his business with a comparatively  
few years. He was in the cheap and  
flashy literature business, and success  
in cheap things seems to be an assured  
fact.

The Salvation Army in its great meet-  
ing in Boston made a most favorable im-  
pression upon the people, winning for it  
many friends who were before prejudiced  
against it. The members of the army  
have done good work among many  
people whom the churches have not  
been able to reach, or have shown no  
disposition to reach.

When a man like President Eliot, of  
Harvard, speaks on the question of college  
athletics, then we can all afford  
to listen. He now says that there must  
be a modification of our American col-  
lege system of athletics; it is altogether  
too rough. Just the position the Farmer  
has taken all the time. But this same  
President Eliot, last season, swung his  
hat in air and cheered at the top of his  
voice when a poor fellow, maimed for  
life, was carried off the field on stretch-  
ers, having been downed by one of the  
Harvard roughs. It is a fiendish game.

The public generally will approve of  
the pronounced position of Department  
Commander Gilman, who has issued an  
open letter to the principals of the institu-  
tions of learning throughout the State  
asking for a better observance of Me-  
morial Day, and particularly requesting  
that the various colleges and schools  
shall not indulge in base ball games on  
that day. Of late years the Memorial  
Day base ball game has been as much a  
feature of the day almost as the decora-  
tion of the soldiers' graves. Mr. Gil-  
man's letter is exceedingly timely, as it  
may assist in turning back the tide  
towards making this day a day of amuse-  
ment. It is the Nation's Sunday, and  
base ball games are just as proper on  
Sunday as on this day, sacred to the  
memory of the heroic dead. We thank  
Mr. Gilman for his letter.

The State Register, which is the organ  
of the Iowa farmers, makes the com-  
plaint that imitation butter has been  
brought so extensively into the market  
that it interferes seriously with the sale  
of the genuine article, and is so prepared  
that it can hardly be detected from but-  
ter made from the milk of the cow.  
This bogus butter is made from many  
kinds of fat, and is then colored and  
flavored so that it can easily be passed  
off for dairy butter. It can be made  
cheaper and sold cheaper, even at a  
great profit, than the genuine article, and  
the extensive use of it works to the  
injury of the farmers. The farmers are  
deprived of their usual sales of butter, and  
the people buy this new product mainly  
because they suppose that they are ob-  
taining dairy butter at a reasonable price.  
What is asked for is that the imitation  
butter shall be marked and sold for what  
it is, so that the butter made on the  
farm may have a fair chance in the  
open market.

A big crop of ice is promised on the  
Kennebec river in the present season.  
This section will furnish about 1,250,000  
tons of the "solid comfort" to cool the  
parched throats of the people next sum-  
mer. Consequently the people here are  
in a very happy frame of mind, and the  
cold weather has not had any terrors for  
them. The ice now being cut averages  
about 17 inches in thickness, and is ex-  
cellent in quality. A careful estimate of  
the amount that will be harvested this  
winter on the Kennebec river puts the  
figure at 850,000 tons, which, with the  
amount carried over from last season,  
estimated at 400,000 tons, makes a total  
of 1,250,000 tons. About all of this is  
held by companies which have a regular  
market in the large cities, only two com-  
panies having what may be called spec-  
ulative ice. There is no reason to doubt  
that every block will be shipped. On  
an average of 800 tons to a cargo, it will  
require over 1,500 vessels to take it  
out of the river. The shipping season is  
about 160 working days.

## DEATH OF AN HISTORIAN AND GENERAL OGIST.

Dr. William Berry Lapham, of this  
city, died at the National Soldiers' Home,  
Togus, early Thursday morning, in the  
66th year of his age. He had an attack  
of diabetes last summer, and while suf-  
fering from this was seized with inflamma-  
tion of the nerves, being confined to his  
bed the most of the time, and an intense  
sufferer. Three weeks ago last Saturday,  
at his request, he was taken to the Sol-  
diers' Home, where in the hospital de-  
partment, under the care of Dr. Elwell,  
he could have constant medical attend-  
ance; but his disease was past yielding  
to medical treatment, and his life gradu-  
ally faded away until the end came,  
and the end was peace.

Dr. Lapham was born among the  
Oxford hills, in the town of Greenwood,  
his parents removing to Bethel when  
William was a babe. His early years were  
years of deprivation, almost of poverty.  
As his young life expanded, had a burn-  
ing thirst for education, and his ambition  
was not satisfied until he conquered  
many obstacles to secure it. By the  
glow of pine knots in the broad fire-  
place of the kitchen in the old homestead,  
the young student prepared himself for  
the school four miles distant, to which  
he walked next day, carrying a frugal  
luncheon that must answer for his dinner.  
By working on various farms, and in  
saw mills, in summer, and attending  
school in winter, he laid the foundation  
of his acquirements, and at the age of 20, having purchased of his father the  
remainder of his majority, he started out  
to carve his way in the world. He went  
to Gould's noted Academy in Bethel,  
where he studied some three years, from  
thence to Waterville College, which in  
1874 conferred upon him the degree of  
(A. M.) where he remained two years.  
Having decided upon the study of medicine,  
he entered the office of Dr. Almon  
Twitchell in Bethel, attended medical  
lectures at the Maine Medical School and  
Dartmouth College, finished his  
medical course in New York in 1856, and  
commenced the practice of medicine at  
Bryant's Pond the same year. Here his  
practice was large and lucrative.

He remained there until the breaking  
out of the war of the rebellion, and at  
the age of thirty-three years gave himself  
to his country's service. As soon as the  
legislature of Maine had made provision  
for raising troops, he came to Augusta  
and took out enlistment papers, the first  
given to a citizen of Oxford county. He  
enlisted a company, but it was not called  
into service, so great was the outpouring  
of men at the first call. He afterwards  
acted as Assistant Surgeon. In 1862, he  
enlisted as a private in the 23d Maine  
Regiment, and served during its term.  
He was promoted to Commissary Ser-  
geant, than to Second and subsequently to  
First Lieutenant of Co. F. After his  
regiment was mustered out, he aided in  
recruiting the 7th Maine Battery, with  
which he was mustered into the United  
States service, as Senior First Lieutenant.  
He served with this battery which took  
part in the subsequent great battles of  
the Army of the Potomac, down to the  
surrender of the Confederacy. He was  
a student to the realm of fact, indulg-  
ing in imagination only for recreation  
and embellishment. He was clear and  
concise, using the very best English,  
and making his productions always  
readable and interesting. His memory  
was a retentive and capacious reservoir,  
which he could draw at will, and this  
also served him to good advantage, es-  
pecially when he was at work on local or  
family history. His standard of morality  
was high, he despised shams and  
pretences, though he might endanger his  
popularity in their condemnation. A  
conscienceless that he was right over-  
balanced all other considerations with  
him.

When a young man, Dr. Lapham was  
converted, baptized at Hamlin Gore, and  
united with the Baptist church at Bethel,  
where he was an active member four  
years. His views on several theological  
points changed, when at Bryant's Pond  
he became associated in church work with  
the Universalists and Sunday School  
there, and has ever since held the  
views entertained by that body of  
Christians. Dr. Lapham leaves a devoted  
wife, who is now prostrated on a bed of  
sickness—a sister of Hon. Sidney  
Perham—and three children, Mary C.  
Ben W., and Frances B. He also leaves  
four brothers and three sisters. One of  
his brothers is Mr. Isaac F. Lapham, a  
prosperous farmer in Litchfield.

The funeral was held at the late residence  
on Elm street, Saturday morning, Capt. Chas. E. Nash having charge of the  
arrangements. Scripture was read and  
a fervent prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Land.  
A tribute of affection was paid to the  
deceased by Rev. Dr. Ricker. There  
were numerous and beautiful floral offerings  
from Seth Williams Post, Col. Adams of Portland, Dr. J. F. Hill of  
Portland, Dr. C. F. Hill of of

## A RAILROAD TO ROCKLAND.

We always thought a great mistake  
was made by the capitalists of Augusta  
when they permitted their Gardner  
neighbors to get ahead of them in the  
construction of the railroad to Togus, with  
a possible extension farther on.  
But the way has now been opened for  
still more extensive enterprises in that  
direction, and if our people now fail to  
grasp it, they will lose the opportunity  
of a life time.

We refer to the construction of a rail-  
road, on the standard gauge system,  
from this city to Union, to connect with  
the Georges Valley Railroad. This road  
would run to Togus and the towns be-  
yond, and give Augusta a short and  
direct opening to Rockland, and the sea-  
board. It would involve the building of  
only twenty-six miles of road through a  
fertile country.

On Wednesday of last week a delega-  
tion from the Augusta Board of Trade,  
consisting of A. S. Bangs, Henry G.  
Staples, George E. Macomber, Charles  
A. Milliken, A. W. Brooks and A. E.  
Whitney visited Rockland, where they  
met quite a number of the leading citi-  
zens of the city and discussed the feasi-  
bility of building such a road.

The remarks at the meeting indicated  
an earnest purpose on Augusta's part to  
secure the building of such a road in  
which the co-operation of Rockland is  
desired. Remarks were made by the  
visitors and also by several of the prominent  
business men of Rockland.

Considerable enthusiasm was de-  
veloped, and this committee of Rockland,  
men were appointed to work with Au-  
gusta, investigating the matter thor-  
oughly. Mayor Frank C. Knight, W.  
Case, President of the Georges Val-  
ley Railroad, Samuel Bryant, E. A. But-  
ler and Mervin Ap Rice.

The people of Liberty and other places  
in the line are enthusiastic, all in favor  
of the extension, and will take hold of  
matter at once and assist in pushing it  
to success. A sub-committee, C. A.  
Milliken and Col. Staples, went to Liberty  
yesterday, to consult with a similar  
committee there.

The committee on the subject are at  
work, and should receive the support of  
all who are interested in the business  
development of this section. It is un-  
derstood that the Maine Central Rail-  
road is heartily in favor of the enterprise,  
and will permit the cars of the new road  
to cross its bridge at this point.

## Rev. Henry A. Wales, of Biddeford, Me., has accepted the invitation to de- liver an oration at Atteboro's (Mass.)

200th anniversary in October.

## PROF. WALTER BALENTINE.

That "death loves a shining mark"  
has been demonstrated many times this  
winter, and as friend after friend has  
dropped out to join the ranks on the  
eternal camping grounds, those who re-  
mained are conscious of the heavy in-  
roads made by disease upon the circle of  
tried and true.

The first intimation of the illness of  
Prof. Balentine came in the news of his  
death from pneumonia, after only a few  
days sickness. In his departure the  
friends of agriculture lose one of their  
strongest, most faithful, most devoted  
colaborers.

He was born in Waterville in 1851.  
After preparing at the Coburn Classical  
Institute at Waterville, he entered the  
Maine State College, graduating there-  
from in 1874, having taken the agricultural  
course. He took a post graduate  
course of one year at the Wesleyan Uni-  
versity, at the completion of which he  
accepted a position as assistant chemist  
at the Connecticut State Experiment  
Station at Middletown.

In 1878 he went to Germany to study  
agricultural chemistry. He remained  
there two years, receiving in the mean-  
time a position there similar to the one  
he held at Middleton. On his return  
to this country in 1880, he was called  
to the chair of agriculture at the State Col-  
lege, which he has occupied ever since.

In 1883 he was married to Miss Eliza-  
beth Abbott, and three children have  
been born to them, the two oldest of  
whom are living. Prof. Balentine was  
regarded as one of the brightest and  
ablest men of the college faculty. Quiet  
and unostentatious in his manner,  
naturally reserved, it was not easy for  
him to stand before the public and  
discuss questions so far in advance of com-  
mon practices as to make them seem  
beyond the reach of the ordinary level of  
work, yet no man wielded a greater in-  
fluence, and when aroused the clearness  
and directness of his thoughts always  
carried conviction. He was indeed a  
student of agriculture, but he never let  
go of the practical every-day, lines and  
while seeking to advance, remembered  
those whose opportunities kept them  
down, and there bestowed his most  
earnest, sincere efforts. Of him it may  
truly be said that no man ever asked  
assistance and was not helped. So man-  
ifest was this spirit in everything he  
did or said, that he won the respect of  
every one with whom he came in contact.

In his sudden and untimely death,  
when his labors and his counsel were  
never more needed, the institution and  
the cause of agricultural education loses  
an able educator and a reliable defender.  
An important place is made vacant that  
it will be difficult to fill.

His relations with the students have  
brought him into close intimacies and  
he has been very popular with every  
class. In the social life of the town his  
cordial, genial spirit has been recognized,  
and the loss to friends and associates is  
a heavy one. What then must it be to  
the loving wife, who has been a help  
and companion, and to the children  
bereft a father's tender care. The God of  
infinite mercy has been with him in his  
trials, and we trust that he will be with  
him in his last moments.

The policy of the Maine Central, the  
chief trunk line of the State, has been  
to secure the farmers and producers in  
the most remote sections to become  
sharp competitors and regular attendants  
upon your State fairs. It is just this  
which is so rapidly building up the  
agriculture of the State of Maine.

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## RECIPROCAL OBLIGATIONS.

The fact of the inter-dependence of  
classes, while admitted in general, is  
often overlooked by writers and speakers  
who seek only the advance of their  
special interests. Thus it has become a  
habit, and a bad one, to cry out against  
monopolies and corporations, especially  
railroads, forgetting how essential these  
are for the development of the industries  
of a State, and the comfort of the  
inhabitants. What seems like the  
furtherance





## Horse Department.

## RACES TO OCCUR IN 1894.

Blanchill, June 12.  
Augusta, June 13.  
Byron Boyd, Sac'y.  
Fairfield, June 14, 15, 26; A. R. Yates, Prop.  
Bogart, Sec'y.  
Augusta, July 4.  
Blanchill, Aug. 4.  
Augusta, Aug. 14, 15.  
Blanchill, Aug. 20-24.  
Eight Parks, Aug. 21, 22, 23.  
Bangor, Exchange, Fair, Aug. 28-31.  
Waterville, State Fair, Sept. 4-7.  
Waterville, Sept. 18, 19, 20.

The Seer is reported in fine condition this season, going smooth and with increased speed, and rumor has it that after a short season in the stud he will be fitted for a 2.10 mark before the breezes of October sweep over the tracks. He is a great horse, and very popular everywhere.

Fairview Farm sends out a neat pocket catalogue for 1894, containing facts worthy attention by owners of good blood mares. The services of All-So 23% and Mahlon 2.18% are fixed at \$40. Redwood at \$40, and Von All-So at \$5. With the reputation of these horses, no one can complain at the fees named, and services should be fully demanded. In \$50 the colts will be wanted.

Hitch the colts by the side of a steady driver, but a fast walker, and there let them get accustomed to the ways of the world and the management of men. More can be accomplished in this way in teaching confidence and obedience than in any other, and all the while the colt is under subjection. More colts are ruined, and more bad habits engendered, by bad management than in any other way. A good grain of common sense will save almost every colt.

Look sharp after vermin on the colts. A few lice will eat a big hole in the grain and these are the days when they are most active. A free use of the curry-comb, the application of a decoction of tobacco, steeping the weed until the strength is extracted, then applying the liquor along the back and around the head and shoulders will kill the "varmints" and enable the colts to grow. If there are any signs of dullness of hair or want of condition in any of the youngsters, look sharply after the lice and the worms. There can be no profit in growing either of these.

No matter what our individual opinion may be concerning these things, the stubborn fact is before us that the times and the trade demand constant advertising in order to hold public attention. If the horse breeders of Maine expect to secure service fees, the worth of their stock must be impressed upon the public mind as well as the reduction of fees. A single notice of this reduction is not sufficient, it must be repeated and nowhere can the story be told where better results will be obtained than through the columns of the *Farmer*. Committed to no family or class, its efforts will be put forth to serve the best interests of the State at large.

It is the pace that kills the city horse, combined with the rough weather to which he is exposed, and the constant jarring of his feet on the stones. The superintendent of a large stable is strongly of the opinion that not over-work, but careless driving, is responsible for the premature collapse of many horses. Let the owners pay more money to get better drivers, said he, and the life rate of their horses would be much higher than it is. One driver, who always maintains a steady, equal pace, will get the maximum of work out of his team, and yet keep them "as fat as pigs." Another, by constantly loitering, and then hurrying to make up time, and by the strain of unnecessary starts and stoppages, will wear out the best animals in six months.

We lately had the great pleasure of examining a few Morgan fillies as bred by the Vermont horsemen, and they would delight the eye of a lover of horses anywhere; yet there as well as here breeders have been drifting in their practices, and there is wanting the evidence of continuity of purpose in breeding. As a result it is extremely difficult to find matched pairs or even brood mares alike in conformation. One gentleman has spent weeks searching through Vt., New York and Canada, for six Morgan fillies to be used for breeding, the would be purchaser insisting on similarity of form and action. This fact only emphasizes the condition of the industry and the necessity for more united effort, looking to the establishment of the essentials in something like equal proportions.

No one can deny the statement that public knowledge and acquaintance is necessary to establish the reputation of any animal or product, and that merit cannot be recognized unless its presence is manifest and appreciated. If it were possible to breed a perfect horse, perfect in every respect, perfect in power of reproduction, its services would go un-called for, unless the fact of its superiority should be set before the public and fixed by judicious advertising. It is true in every department of business, in every calling in life, the product whether of brain or hand must first be pushed upon the public in order to attract attention.

The time when the most active efforts are called for, is when competition is sharpest or when interest lags. The horseman who sits down to-day, withdraws his advertisement, puts forth no catalogue, will drop out of public thought and notice within six months' time and be forgotten.

## BETTER PROTECTION.

A few days among the enthusiastic horsemen and breeders of Vermont, have been sufficient to confirm all previous good opinions as to their devotion to the Morgan horse. It was decidedly refreshing as to ways and means best calculated to confirm and cement the breeders of the State in their efforts to establish a fixed type and preserve this noted family in its purity and prime essentials. To-day one sees and hears on every hand, and from every class of breeders, save perhaps the trotting specialist, the desire

expressed that there be a return to the Morgan type, increased perhaps in size somewhat, but preserving all the essentials of this grand family of trotters and roadsters. A State association has there been perfected to promote the breeding of this class and type, even though others are neglected. This organization does not propose to die for want of active effort, but has already commenced its work of indirect supervision.

In accordance with the following resolutions, adopted by the Vermont Association of Road and Trotting Horse Breeders, Harry Lowe of Montpelier, Vt., has been appointed an inspector for that State, vested with the authority and power to examine any and all stallions that may be offered for sale to any individual, company, or companies, to ascertain if the breeding and individual excellence of such stallions or stallions is as represented, and the value consistent with the price asked said company or companies, upon the written request of any interested individual, or individuals, for such examination, which shall be free of all expense to the applicant, or applicants:

*Resolved*, That realizing the highest degree of success in all things is only attained through the united and persistent efforts of enthusiastic and intelligent workers toward one end, and being ambitious to achieve greater perfection in every line of breeding, exchange and

Reader. That in order to protect the farmers and horse breeders of the State of Vermont from liability to imposition and fraud, the Executive Committee of the Vermont Association of Road and Trotting Horse Breeders, do hereby earnestly request, desire, and recommend the farmers and horse breeders of Vermont to give more attention than heretofore to breeding, rearing and developing the highest type of the most salable horses of the present and future, in all markets, i.e., the high-grade carriage, park and coach horses.

*Resolved*, That the following be done: An exchange gives the following as remedy for lice in fowl: Get some unslacked lime and slake it with boiling water and let it stand a few days. Sift it through a fine sieve; take one quart and add to it one ounce of carbolic acid and let stand for two days. Add this carbonized lime to a bucketful of powdered lime sifted as fine as possible and mix thoroughly. Throw a few handfuls of this in the air in each house after letting the birds out in the morning and it will permeate every crack and part of it, the same as Persian insect powder if blown or thrown round in the same manner.

While there is no prospect of any reduction in prices for choice, fresh eggs or poultry, yet no good reason can be assigned why the industry should not be increased until the level of nearly all others is reached. We believe in getting all one can for his products, and strange as it may seem, the demand and the yearly price for eggs has steadily increased proving that production is not keeping pace with consumption.

At the same time men are waiting before embarking in the hen business for fear of "over production," and they probably will die waiting while their neighbors coin the dollars.

Mr. A. D. Murphy, Bideford, has been at work very quietly for years, importing new and novel varieties of land and water fowl, until to-day his collection probably exceeds any other breeder in New England. His stock of Pheasants, swans, Mandarin ducks, as well as more common varieties, is pronounced excellent, while among his hens may be seen the first Silver Campbines brought into New England. These are the noted Belgium layers, very much like the Hamburgs, save that they have single combs. The claim is made that they produce 250 to 280 eggs yearly; but whether adapted to our climate, and also whether any such production can be secured—here is a question which time alone can solve.

The most common mistake in wintering fowls is to give too little exercise. In very cold weather it is hard work to get hens off the roost, but when off and obliged to scratch among straw for their grain the exercise will warm them, and they will remain active during the whole day. The hen that will not do this is not a profitable hen to keep. Those fowls which run to the horse-maure heap and get their living largely from the grain that has gone through the horse's stomach without being digested are always healthy, and they generally prove earlier layers than do the fowls that get their living by being fed whole grain, with no necessity of working for it. The eggs of fowls that take plenty of exercise are best for hatching. They are, indeed, the only ones that are worth setting in cold weather.

One pound of cut meat and bone for sixteen hens (one ounce per hen) is considered sufficient daily, says the *Poultry Keeper*. Bone may be fed alone, or mixed with other foods, but it is better to feed both meat and bone as a separate meal. Bone serves both as grit and as food, and no grit is necessary when it is given. Clover is intended to supply the place of green food, and as it is not a profitable food to the fowls it may be fed also. As fresh bones are rich in nitrogen, and nearly always have meat adhering to them, they will answer all the purposes of meat. As bones and meat are very nitrogenous, supplying the albumen for the eggs, they are almost a necessary adjunct to the daily ration. Such substances as charcoal, pepper, etc., are useless for fowls.

The blue-bird is hailed as a harbinger of Spring. It is also a reminder that a blood-purifier is needed to prepare the system for the debilitating weather to come. Listen and you will hear the birds singing: "Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla in March, April, May."

You Can and You Can't. You may live at the top, if you've plenty of cash. You may live, if you must, upon boarding-house hash.

You can live without wealth—at its power you can live, yet you can't. You can't know to what our gift of agricultural and the asking.

Murphy, Mass.

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in the East, if not in the country, this year. With all the natural advantages, with pluck and energy unbounded, and with a President who has not only means but courage, it looks like a prosperous year for this noted park. Its races and stakes being open to outsiders may bar some State horses, whose owners lack courage, but will call in the fastest in the country and draw support from every section.

I like Bowker's animal meal for hens very much. Think it much better than scratch. CHAS. F. EATON.

Sauconville, Mass.

## Poultry Department.

A good cross for broilers or roasters, also for eggs will be found in the use of well bred Light Brahma hens and pure bred White Leghorn males. The size will be somewhat reduced, but plumpness will be insured and egg production in the pullets increased. Stop breeding from mongrel males. Do something or nothing this year. Stop breeding entirely or seek for improvement by the use of pure bred males.

The special efforts of every poultry breeder this year should be directed towards increasing the egg output of his hens. What has been done should not satisfy. The limit of production has not been, and never will be, reached. Steady increase is possible in every line of breeding, and for this the breeder should seek, because here is where the dollars are to be found. Remember this, and seek patiently, diligently, persistently, for more eggs per head.

Are the pens mated for the breeding of 1804? There should be no delay in this. In fact, the pens should have been made up some time ago, as eggs are being called for now. If it's the early worm which gets caught, it surely is the early chicken which is most eagerly picked up, and at longest price. Get ready at once for business, and mate the pens, so that eggs may be saved for hatching before the middle of March.

Don't neglect another day this work of preparation, as the result of the year's operation hinges on the activity of the breeder now.

Did you have a hole punched in the cloth? asked a listener.

"No," said the old man, "he didn't."

"All on the square, was it?"

"Well, not exactly. You see he carried a small bottle of liquid glue with him and he put a gob of it on the table next the cushion when we didn't see him." The old man picked up his cue and made a carom. "There was a man," he said, "who had the anchor nuse down about as fine as any of them."

HUNTING WITH TURKEYS.

"Tame turkeys can be trained to hunt wild ones," said a St. Louis recent to a Globe-Democrat man. "I owned one called Dick, down in Polk county, Tenn., that obtained a state reputation. I was offered one hundred dollars for him at one time, but then I thought he was a phenomenal bird. Since his death, however, I have discovered that the talent for hunting wild turkeys is not uncommon among tame ones. The call of the wild fowl differs from that of the domestic one, but the latter can easily learn the former's calls if the hunter is patient enough to teach him. The tame turkey can be taught so that he can be taken into the woods, and will then send forth the challenge call. If a turkey cock is within hearing an answering note of defiance is invariably made. This is replied to, and finally the wild turkey will come very cautiously until he sees the tame one, as is a suspicious creature. But when he sees the turkey his fears are gone, and he starts at once to do battle. Then the trained turkey runs and the hunter shoots.

The advantages of this method of hunting are very great. While a hunter can imitate a turkey call pretty closely, there is an accompaniment made by striking the ground with the wings which cannot be reproduced, and without this the game is suspicious. The hunting turkey must be taken in hand when very young and constantly drilled, but beyond the patience required very little skill need to exist upon the part of the trainer."

Dear Hungry.

It is reported that owing to the deep snows, together with a powerful sleet storm which has frozen and covered over every tree and shrub with a thick coating of ice, there is no feed for the deer in some sections of Eastern Maine and they are dying of starvation. Hundreds of them are lying in windrows along their beat where they travel for food; were it not for the lumbermen, who fell the ice trees, dislodging in their fall from the branches, the deer on Machias township would become extinct. As soon as the men leave their work in the woods deer come and eat up the tender branches and thus escape starvation.

The partridges are also faring badly. When a cold and windy snow storm occurs like the last one, the birds fly down into the deep snow and are covered up until the snow and wind subside, when they come out and fly into the birch tree tops and pick off the buds until their hunger is satisfied; if a sleet storm comes they cannot get out, they starve, and then remain until dug out by the foxes.

An elderly Jonesboro man was coming home from the woods with his axe in his hands, and plodding along it fell by his side and made a hole in the snow, when a partridge flew up and disappeared into the woods.

He examined the place from whence it came and concluded it must have been eaten by a fox.

Two hundred Methodist churches, mostly in the West, will be sold at sheriff's sale in the next sixty days, unless money is raised. The hard times have greatly crippled the church's extension society. All denominations are feeling the pressure, and the funds of the home and foreign missionary societies are greatly crippled. There will be a big deficiency at the end of the year, and the heathen will have to remain in the "gall of bitterness" a little while longer.

Malaria is one of the most insidious of health destroyers. Hood's Sarsaparilla counteracts its deadly poison and builds up the system.

An old shoe sent to the Buffalo poor relief headquarters contained \$150, which the wife of the donor had put there for safe keeping, unknown to him. The shoe was given to some applicant before the mistake was discovered. It ought to keep the wolf away from his door for some time.

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Murphy, Mass.

## THE ANCHOR NURSE.

"I see that Ives made a great run at billiards the other day," said the old man as he chalked his cue, "and that he did it with the anchor nurse. Now the papers are talking about that anchor nurse as if it was a new thing. I saw an anchor nurse used way back in '73, and the fellow who used it had used it before, too."

Pressed for the story by a Buffalo Express writer, the old man said: "I was in hard luck that winter and was acting as room keeper for a friend of mine. One day a fellow came into the room and got into a game. He proved to be a very good player, and for a week or two he came up regularly and laid out the local experts to the queen's taste. Then a match was made between him and the best player in town for one hundred dollars. It was to be four hundred points up, straight billiards."

"The night for the match came and the room was crowded. They began to play, and dualed along until each one of them had fifty or so buttons. Then the stranger got the balls against the rail and held them in one spot. He ran out the game, taking to be exact, four hundred and forty-seven billiards. The last shot was a hard drive from the lower end of the table and it broke the balls up. He was loudly applauded, and there were many comments on his skill in keeping the balls anchored as he did. He got the money and went away.

"Next day we were talking over the game, and one man said he didn't believe any man could make so many points off two balls without moving them. He talked so much that we examined the table. Then we got on to the anchor table."

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